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MILITARY AFFAIRS

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11 May 1983

**USSR REPORT
MILITARY AFFAIRS**

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CONTENTS

NAVAL FORCES

Captain of Nuclear Submarine Profiled (V. Chupakhin; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 6 Mar 83)	1
Submarine Captain L. G. Osipenko Profiled (S. Bystrov; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 19 Mar 83)	6
Profile of Career, Character of Northern Fleet Nuclear Sub Captain (P. Ischenko; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 20 Mar 83)	14

DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

Republic DOSAAF CC Chairmen Discuss Local Works (M. Ukhanov, et al.; ZA RULEM, Dec 82)	19
Chairman Moscow City DOSAAF Comments on Training Results (D. Kuznetsov; KRYL'YA RODINY, Jan 83)	25
Seventh Turkmen SSR DOSAAF Congress Held (TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, 12 Jan 83)	29

PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

Soviet Book on U.S. Use of 'Surprise' in War (I. Lyutov; KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, 26 Feb 83)	31
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NAVAL FORCES

CAPTAIN OF NUCLEAR SUBMARINE PROFILED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Mar 83 p 2

Article by Captain 3d Rank V. Chupakhin, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Correspondent:
"The Pole—Heroes in Our Ranks"

Text The white bird dazzled as it flew above the oily-black conning tower of the nuclear-powered submarine surfacing in the arctic ice. Its whiteness was striking, even here in the domain of eternal snow.

"A silver gull!" The vessel's commander, Captain 1st Rank Leonid Kuverskiy, was surprised.

The silver gull is rare. Not everyone is able to see one in these seemingly lifeless expanses.

"There she is--our good luck bird," thought Kuverskiy with a smile. Only now, in the minutes of this short breather, did he feel as though the tension had slightly slackened. Only now did he realize distinctly: that for which two decades had passed had come true. He and his crew had just completed especially difficult work.

He completed the work. It has become habit for the nuclear-powered submariners, as also for the cosmonauts, to speak and think about their jobs as about ordinary, everyday work. It is as though they are talking not about spheres associated with penetrating the world of the unknown, not about fulfilling missions requiring the highest manifestations of courage, but about something everyday and commonplace. Probably this is so because courage and heroism for them is a truly everyday concept.

Communist Kuverskiy guided his nuclear powered missile submarine SSBN under the icy arctic waters which, even to this day, are largely unknown to man. But if the uninitiated found himself in the midst of everything, he likely would not feel this. Everything is normal—calm reports from the compartments; brief orders from the commander. That was also true in those moments when the submarine was performing a very difficult maneuver--surfacing under pack ice. It was also true during the hours of searching for a suitable place to surface. When the conning tower of the nuclear powered submarine rose up above the crevice in the ice cover and Kuverskiy, according to the commander's

duty and right, was first to go up, thoughts about what had been done still did not excite him. He was concerned about prosaic but urgent things: is the ballast trim sufficient, will the screws be damaged from further surfacing, how can the ice chunks which had gotten on the cover of the missile compartments be thrown off?

A little more than 20 years ago, in 1962, many things seemed different to Kuverskiy, then still a graduating student at the Pacific Higher Naval School imeni S. O. Makarov. In that year the nuclear submarine Leninist Komsomol completed its maiden voyage under the ice to the North Pole. Three submarines were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for their participation. Kuverskiy and his friend and classmate, A. Kazakov, discussed this fact with animation. With the exuberance of youth they resolved: If only they could serve in the Navy and be heroes in the name of such high goals as these, in the name of being first to do such most important tasks. Each dreamed about the Pole, and each impatiently set the day. The more thorough Kazakov planned to conquer the roof of the planet in ten years. To the fervent, impatient Kuverskiy even five seemed a lot.

The years flew by and the friends realized their dreams. Kazakov also became a well-known nuclear submarine; in 1977 his crew was the initiator of socialist competition in the Navy. But time brought adjustments both to the schedules and to the goals. The chosen path remained unchanged--pioneering: achieving constant discoveries in their daily work, in other people and in themselves.

While a lieutenant, Kuverskiy had to "discover" rather unhappy truths for himself. After school he went to a diesel submarine. He began to write report after report: "I request to be transferred to nuclear..." Then unit commander Captain 1st Rank V. Akimov (now Vice Admiral) stopped him: "Prove yourself here first."

Kuverskiy understood this advice in his own way. He decided to surprise everyone with something. One day he employed a technological innovation. He told none of his superiors about it. But the "innovation" when checked turned out to be a gross violation of instructions.

All this could have ended very badly for Kuverskiy. But fortunately his mentor, in contrast to the lieutenant himself, was both self-controlled and circumspect.

Akimov sternly told him: "Consider, lieutenant, that in our business boldness will not get you much. Learn patience."

Kuverskiy made a pledge to himself to no longer mention nuclear submarines until asked to serve there. He himself put off the idea of the Pole, although over several years the officer went on 11 long voyages. Not all navy veterans could have such a "combat" record to their credit. But Kuverskiy believed that everything lay ahead for him. He was a group commander and turned it into a superior group. He commanded a line unit and it became superior. He was named commander of a diesel submarine and it was honored.

Then, unexpectedly, he was assigned to a nuclear submarine as senior assistant. He decided to take off his commander's boat insignia, an emblem attesting to his being allowed to independently command a vessel. Here he was a novice again, and again had to learn the ship.

Kuverskiy, who grew up without a father in a family with many children and learned how to work from his early childhood in a locomotive repair factory in Daugavpils, was nearly consumed with persistence and diligence. But it was more difficult to endure the pricks which his remaining commander's pride received time after time.

A conflict with Captain 2d Rank A. Kamakin, then commander of the electro-mechanical line section, was especially painful for Kuverskiy. The senior assistant with his fresh eyes noticed that Line Section 5 at times condoned deviations from the ships' schedules. He was about to get an explanation from the mechanical engineer, but the latter answered with a grin:

"Schedules are also made by people."

Kuverskiy departed. Before him was a man who knew the reactor like his five fingers, an honored man--bearer of the Order of the Red Banner. What could he, with his meager experience of service on a nuclear submarine, demonstrate to this man?

He went to seek advice from the vessel's commander, Captain 1st Rank V. Yarovenko.

"There is one way out," he said. "Step up your mastering of the vessel and its power plant."

"I will try, but..."

"Alone it is difficult of course," agreed Yarovenko. "But what if you ask for help? From Kamakin himself, for example."

Kuverskiy raised his eyebrows, but held back. Inside he rebelled completely: to ask help of a subordinate! Then he decided on a course of action which even to this day the veterans of the submarine sometimes recall. In the central compartment, Kamakin now and then formed up the lieutenants with whom he planned to conduct routine training. There in this formation of lieutenants stood Captain 2d Rank Kuverskiy.

It was, of course, a rather comical gesture. But the mechanical engineer assessed what it had cost the proud senior assistant. And after a while, when Kamakin's new "student" had shown himself to be extremely capable, a return gesture followed. The mechanical engineer went to the senior assistant's cabin for advice on a difficult technical problem.

The entire crew evaluated the character of the senior assistant. The commander's boat insignia was returned to Kuverskiy's chest unusually quickly--on the order of the senior commander. And Captain 1st Rank Yarovenko, upon

departing the vessel for promotion, turned over the commander's duties to him with inner satisfaction. The crew accepted the new commander easily and immediately. Everyone knew that in demanding full measure from each man, he, like a true commander, demanded it strictly from himself as well.

During the under-ice passage the following episode occurred to Leonid Kuverskiy. The submarine was surfacing. Everything was going as normal, when suddenly--it stopped! It encountered some obstacle. The ballast trim rose sharply. A powerful force dragged the huge vessel, turning it against the current. As the submariners determined later, they had hit a sub-surface ice ridge--a giant icicle. After a few moments of thought, Kuverskiy was able to realize, to "see," everything which had taken place above his head. He did not rush to the depths in fright, but carefully maneuvered.

What helped him to decide on this bold and correct step?

Personal valor? It is more befitting for a missile submarine commander to suppress his valor. More likely it was precise calculation, the most important element of which is confidence in his crew. Kuverskiy now has such confidence. He acquired it by repeatedly displaying courage of a different kind--the courage to trust people.

Take boatswain Warrant Officer V. Tatarnikov. Today he is one of the best specialists in the section. At one time Tatarnikov was a very average electrician who found his job burdensome. But the commander saw in him the talent of a born boatswain. He decided to retrain him in another specialty. Not everything went smoothly at first. Once the commander was even reprimanded because Tatarnikov was not able to maintain the submarine at periscope depth. But, just the same, Kuverskiy got what he wanted: he now has a boatswain whom he can count on in any situation.

There is also a special story about Captain 3d Rank G. Kerimov, currently commander of a missile line section. He is a good specialist, but due to his extremely hot temper he could not last in a single crew. He was transferred from job to job and finally ended up as an officer without a position. His future was in question. Suddenly there followed what was for many an unexpected decision by Kuverskiy: "I will take Kerimov." The commander's comrades tried to talk him out of it, asking whether such experiments were justified on the eve of a long voyage.

"That is why I am taking him," answered Kuverskiy.

He knew what he was talking about. Seeing in the restless and impetuous Kerimov shortcomings which in his youth he had also had, Leonid Romanovich understood that to help this man was his party duty. Many times the commander repeated to Kerimov (as Akimov had once told him): "Learn patience." And, importantly, many times he himself was patient with Kerimov's failures. At first he succeeded only in calming Kerimov's temper. But by the last trip, during which Kerimov and his subordinates played one of the main roles, the officer had gained the real maturity of a nuclear submariner.

The crew had gained two more reliable specialists. But Kuverskiy himself had also gained much. The events with Tatarnikov, Kerimov and many others from his experience—these were all rungs leading to a commander's self-confidence, steps to his pole, about which he continued to dream just the same, understanding now that it did not necessarily have to coincide with the geographical North Pole.

Describing a circle above the nuclear submarine, the silver gull soared upwards. The submarine followed its flight as if spellbound. With this minor miracle which touched the people's hearts, the severe arctic seemingly gave its due to their courage and persistence.

But then the short stop in the arctic ice was completed, during which the submariners had fulfilled a number of training objectives and been able to take a breather. Taking on ballast, the nuclear submarine submerges.

In the central position the hydroacoustic speaker is turned on and Kuverskiy listens to the underseas cacophony: whispering, quacking, whistling, laughing. What voices aren't there among the residents of the underwater world? And all this is against the background of incessant rustling--the voice of the ice. As if it is reminding the commander: "Remember! You are walking a road which few have yet walked. Be ready for anything."

It is not accidental that the arctic depths are sometimes called the undersea cosmos. It is also no accident that the Homeland values the courage of the conquerors of these depths as highly as the courage of the space pioneers.

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NAVAL FORCES

SUBMARINE CAPTAIN L. G. OSIPENKO PROFILED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Mar 83 p 3

[Article by Captain 2d Rank S. Bystrov: "First Commanding Officer of an Atomic Submarine"]

[Text] On 19 February KRASNAYA ZVEZDA introduced a new column entitled "Individuals with a Great Fate." Many readers noticed it and responded to the request of the editors to name some heroes who, in their opinion, should be profiled in this newspaper. Among those who sent in their opinions are Colonel A. Zenin, Major A. Chertovikov, worker N. Kulik, student D. Tabachnik, meritorious teacher of the BSSR V. Orlov, red pathfinders from School No. 11 from the city of Frunze and others.

Here, for example, is what Hero of the Soviet Union, Captain 1st Rank, V. Lushin, writes: "Today's atomic submariners have heard a great deal about the first commanding officer of a Soviet submarine, L. Osipenko. Many years have passed since he took his atomic sub into the sea. The naval forces would be very interested in learning about this remarkable Soviet submariner."

The editors thank everyone who responded with their proposals. Today we are fulfilling V. Lushin's request.

We await your new letters, comrades!

The submarine was proceeding through military maneuvers in the sea. The commanding officer of the ship, Captain 2d Rank Osipenko, was happy that the weather was good and that the ship's company was working smoothly and calmly. He valued this especially. Suddenly he received a radiogram ordering his immediate return to the base.

It was clear that there was a reason for the recall. There would be some sort of inspection or examination. But Leonid Gavrilovich was not afraid of this. He was always so confident concerning the situation on the submarine that even the most faultfinding commission could not perplex him with something unexpected.

Sometimes Osipenko unwillingly strained relations with superiors as a result of him meticulousness. But in the final analysis it was his meticulousness, his inability to rest content with what had been achieved that were valued by his superiors. Two years back he became commanding officer of a large submarine.

"The ship must go out to sea," said section commander Captain 1st Rank Nekhayev, greeting Osipenko. "The crew has passed the first course maneuvers. You will perform the second."

"I will first perform the first."

"What, you don't have confidence in the first commanding officer?"

"I must go over everything myself."

Of small stature, thick set, with an angular face, crew cut and calm eyes... "We've found ourselves a gem," thought the captain 1st rank looking at his new subordinate.

Minor though they were, nevertheless Osipenko found some shortcomings on the submarine. He asked the section commander for permission to go on maneuvers for 10 days to again pass the first course tasks.

"What are we going to do with you?" said Nekhayev, shrugging his shoulders. "But then we are going to examine you."

"Now we'll see just what kind of sailor you are," said the section commander when the submarine returned to the base. "Let's cast off and begin the second assignment."

The crew understood that the commanding officer's position was not an easy one. And although it had worked with Captain 2d Rank Osipenko one week short of a year, it was able to sense in him a naval selflessness, an ability to give everything to the vessel. The sailors did not let him down. The commanding officer himself was excellently prepared for all questions.

There was success after success. The torpedo firing went well and a high evaluation was obtained. And they cruised and cruised and cruised.

On their return they were given orders to drop anchor instead of moving to the pier. A cutter with the section commander abroad approached.

"You will be examined by the director of the VMF [Naval fleet] Main Headquarters, Admiral Fokin. Don't fall flat on your face."

The director of the Main Headquarters was accompanied by Rear Admiral G. Shchedrin. Admiral Vitaliy Alekseyevich Fokin was in a good mood. He asked the usual questions of the commanding officer--what the submarine is like, what kinds of problems he has, is he ready to go out to sea. He looked persistently at the crew.

"Good. Now I will examine the compartments. Don't accompany me."

"That is not allowed, Comrade Admiral," countered Osipenko.

Fokin frowned:

"Let it be so. But let's agree on something--subordinates do not make the rules. Otherwise it will be an automatic failure."

The tour and the questioning of the submariners made a good impression on the admiral. He unexpectedly turned to Shchedrin and said, "What are we going to do with the commanding officer?"

"We'll send him to the academy and then bring him back."

But it seemed that Fokin did not listen to the answer. He looked intently at Osipenko, and the latter felt that something very important was happening.

The admiral boarded the cutter. The next day Osipenko was called to the medical committee. Then there was to be a meeting with members of the permanent staff. "Well," decided Osipenko, "everything is clear. The submarine is going for repairs as planned. This means I am being transferred to a new sub." This turn of events was satisfactory to him--at least once in his life he would be able to cruise on a new vessel. Otherwise he had always had old ones, from the very beginning.

For Osipenko the beginning of officer service began in 1941. He graduated from the academy in July, and only in December was he assigned to a Shch-201 submarine in the Black Sea Fleet. After a 3-day stint there he was transferred to a Shch-203. He stayed an even shorter period with this crew. Then he was assigned to Biryukov. Who Captain 3d Rank Biryukov was Leonid never learned. The conversation with him turned out to be brief.

"Lieutenant, you will be in charge of a self-propelled barge, 13 subordinates--a warrant officer, two sailors and the rest reserves. Take war supplies, you will make a landing."

He obtained the war supplies--over 150 tons and some barrels of gas. The load made him somewhat uncomfortable.

Biryukov was satisfied with the rapidity of the loading operation.

"A tug will carry you out. Then you'll be on your own..."

The captain of the tugboat asked, "I'll pull you out, and then do you know where to go?"

"No."

"You will be given orders."

As soon as they got out into the pitch blackness a strong wind began to blow. The captain yelled into the megaphone:

"The tugboat is letting go. Drop anchor until morning."

In the morning a submarine-chaser passed at a respectful distance. It stopped.

"On the barge there! Why are you in the mine field? Follow me."

Very carefully they pulled up anchor. They moved out slowly.

"Who pulled you out there?" laughed the commander of the submarine-chaser, the senior lieutenant. "Seagoers!"

Osipenko didn't even bother to answer. Another tugboat approached. It pulled them to the Kerchenskiy Sound. The Hitlerites were shooting. Bullets were whizzing by overhead. The situation was complex. Where are your own people, where the enemy? The tugboat released the barge. Osipenko decided to move toward the rifle fire. It was a lucky guess. From the shore he heard yelling:

"Finally! We've been waiting for you."

The battle was taking place near the shore. They unloaded under fire. The colonel approached:

"Now we'll give you an infantry battalion. You'll move toward Kamysh-Burun in the second echelon."

"Right," Osipenko already felt the uniqueness of war.

When finally the lieutenant returned from the landing operation he learned that he was assigned as commanding officer to a battle section on a Shch-202. The submarine was sent into battle more than once. But usually the crew received, in its own opinion, not terribly military orders. The real thing happened in April 1944. The Shch-202 took an entire war supply of torpedoes and went out to sea. On 30 April it occupied a battle position. They rose to the surface--a convoy was passing. Submergence was immediately ordered. Osipenko lunged down into the first compartment to the torpedo crew.

The submarine launched four torpedos. Immediately two transports were on their trail. Then another attack, ending in the sinking of an enemy vessel. The persistence of the commander was crowned by another success--the sinking of still another vessel.

On 11 May the Shch-202 returned to the base. One run had resulted in four victories. Many were honored. Osipenko received the Order of the Red Banner. By the end of the war Senior Lieutenant Osipenko also wore the Order of the Fatherland War, First Degree. He was 25 years old. At 28 he became commander of a submarine of the Pacific Ocean Fleet.

Thus he already had experience in commanding three different types of vessels. He gained more experience. He liked his work and it was somehow easy. He dreamt of studying at the academy. But life prepared its own academy for him.

...Soon after the visit of Fokin to the submarine, Captain 2d Rank Osipenko was called to the fleet's headquarters and then sent to Moscow. Here he finally received an explanation--he would serve on a submarine that was just being built. He would select a crew. He would become acquainted with his senior assistant.

Several days later he returned and saw some officer or another in the hallway. He was tall, round headed, big-eared--memorable. They got acquainted.

"Lieutenant Captain Zhil'tsov, senior assistant to the commander of the atomic submarine," said the tall man by way of introduction.

"What kind? What kind?" said Osipenko, raising his eyebrows.

"Atomic," repeated Zhil'tsov in a low tone.

"I understand," said Osipenko, although he did not understand anything.

"You will be my commander," grinned Zhil'tsov broadly.

Soon Captain 2d Rank Osipenko met the officer staff of the future crew for the first time. He began the discussion and soon saw what excellent people would be his subordinates. Decades would pass and still he would remember each one of them as if he had parted from them just yesterday. Because with them he began the most complex, the most astounding affair of his life. With many limitations, they still had an unusual degree of freedom. Every thought, step and action--they were beginning something that had not been begun by anyone else in the country--were experiments for which they were responsible but which they had no right to fear.

The bravery and thoroughness of Leonid Gavrilovich turned out to be very appropriate qualities for the commanding officer of this crew.

The fleet did not yet have its first atomic submarine. Moreover, it did not yet exist. They were still building the structure in which the atomic submarine's foundation was to be laid. The crew already existed. And problems already existed. Quietly, without publicity, the country began to develop its atomic fleet. A mass of questions arose. They were dealt with by scientists, engineers, workers, military men. Some had to be dealt with by the crew although much of what they received was complete. The commanding officer and the crew decided whether these things would satisfy submariners. Some problems required trips. It turned out once that in a train Leonid Gavrilovich found himself in the same car with Academician A. P. Aleksandrov. He was riding in the next compartment. Osipenko recognized the scientist immediately; he had heard about the role played by Aleksandrov in developing nuclear energy. For this reason, without thinking too long about it, he entered the scientist's compartment and introduced himself. The academician expressed great interest in meeting him.

He asked Osipenko where he had worked in the past, and of course they found a common theme to discuss, one that interested both of them.

The first commanding officer of the nuclear submarine needed help from the side, but more often than not he had to draw on his own experience. Working on a complicated problem, Leonid Gavrilovich met with the senior designer of his vessel.

"Everything is fine, Vladimir Nikolayevich, but there is a problem with the design."

"What problem? Everything has already been confirmed."

"But we submariners feel that some things must be changed."

As for the design, Osipenko was brave enough to reject the torpedo compartment of the vessel. He achieved what he wanted. The necessary changes were made in the plan.

The crew learned, the commanding officer agreed with, elaborated and settled most practical questions. All this time the vessel was being built rapidly and no time could be lost regarding a thorough practical preparation of the sailors. Osipenko did not lose time. By the time the atomic submarine was lowered into the water the crew had assimilated the technology and had worked up initial instructions for servicing it.

The launching itself was to some degree unusual. The first atomic submarine, which became known to the country several years later as the "Leninskiy Komsomol," was launched in the presence of many famous people. Scientists, party and soviet workers, admirals headed by VMF senior commander and USSR Fleet Admiral S. Gorshkov observed with inner agitation as the firstborn of the Soviet atomic fleet was lowered into the water and released.

The first operation of the nuclear reactor aboard the "Leninskiy Komsomol" was also a historical event. This was done under the leadership of a reknowned academician. During all tests the scientist showed himself to be wise and courageous. During the decisive moment of the operational start, when the equipment had just begun to work, the submarine suddenly lost all electrical current. Now it is difficult to imagine the reaction of those people at that moment.

"It's nothing to worry about," said the calm voice of the academician in the dark. "We will switch over and everything will be in order."

Yes, this was the regular switching of the power supply, which the plant had not accomplished precisely on time. Again the light went on. Again the equipment began working. The reactor began to gather its gigantic force. A careful investigation showed that the heart of the submarine was adhering precisely to its assigned rhythm. The commander-in-chief and the senior designer of the reactor proposed operating the propellor. The vessel was released, readied--and the propellor turned the water.

Soon after the first operation of the reactor the first outing of the atomic submarine into the sea for testing was planned. The summer day turned out sunny and gentle. Movement began in the evening. The commander-in-chief stood on the bridge next to Osipenko. He was nervous, but did not interfere with the actions of the commanding officer. Tugs pulled the vessel into deep water. They began moving, but not with turbines but with the electric motors. They tested the rudder, and in the morning they submerged. Under water they moved slowly in order to feel how the sub drove. They rose to the surface and for the first time used the turbines. The atomic submarine increased its speed easily. A large breaker formed at the stern.

After a period of time the submarine was tested at a greater depth and at maximal speed, and then it joined the fleet. From the command point of view the place occupied by the atomic submarine was selected very advantageously. But the wild bare cliffs did not appear hospitable to the submariners. They were met by a small pier to which they made fast with difficulty. This is where the first trips of the "Leninskiy Komsomol" started out from. First they were short, and then they became longer and more daring. There was a great desire to go under the ice, and finally permission was granted.

They had received the "go ahead." But the first time there was no trip under the ice. The reason seemed a pity, but being the first to be tested is always difficult.

The atomic submarine submerged and moved toward the ice fields. They began to hear strange sounds in the vessel. It seemed as if ships were passing right nearby. The commanding officer decided to surface and look around.

Yes, they did not have enough practical experience. But where could they have gained it? How could they have known that when they moved under ice they'd hear the echo of their own propellor and that they would not be able to detect thin ice?

"Raise the periscope," ordered Osipenko.

The periscope--the only window to the world above--began to move up, but suddenly there was a light tap. It turned out that there was ice above after all. It was thin, but strong enough to have bent the periscope slightly. It was necessary to return to the base. Here was another risk, of which there were many for Osipenko during the years he was in charge of the submarine. But it was for this reason that they were the first experimenters-atomic submariners. This time, thanks to the virtuoso skill of the senior navigator of the atomic submarine, Lieutenant Captain Yevgeniy Zolotarev, they moved precisely toward their supply ships.

New and complicated tests awaited them. But one month later Captain 1st Rank Leonid Gavrilovich Osipenko left the vessel. He regreted that he had not completed all that was indicated, but still and all he had achieved the main thing--he taught the crew and the submarine to swim. On shore a job awaited him that could be performed only by himself and which continued his initial-testing mission in the atomic fleet. Until his retirement due to poor health,

already a Rear Admiral, Leonid Gavrilovich taught younger and younger generations of atomic submariners how to master the atomic submarine.

Still he remembered forever the parting with the most difficult and most dear submarine of his fleet biography. He stepped before the crew and embraced the tall Captain 2d Rank, his senior assistant Lev Mikhaylovich Zhil'tsov, in whose charge he left the vessel, and left, convinced that the Golden Star that he, Osipenko, had received several months previously and which became the first high honor of the homeland to a Soviet atomic submariner, would not be the last for the sailors of the "Leninskiy Komsomol." And thus it was. In 1962 the titles of Hero of the Soviet Union were awarded to the second commanding officer of the first Soviet atomic submarine Captain 2d Rank L. Zhil'tsov and to the commanding officer of the electromechanical military section of the vessel Captain 2d Rank-Engineer R. Timofeyev for crossing under the ice to the North Pole.

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CSO: 1801/238

NAVAL FORCES

PROFILE OF CAREER, CHARACTER OF NORTHERN FLEET NUCLEAR SUB CAPTAIN

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Mar 83 p 2

[Article by Sr Lt P. Ischenko, Red Banner Northern Fleet: "The Commanding Officer's Marks"]

[Text] The massive, dark body of the nuclear-powered guided missile submarine, carefully "supported" on two sides by bulging little tugs, moved slowly toward the outlet from the bay. As it did the sub, with all its inimatability, resembled an enormous airliner being drawn by tiny tractors from its parking place to the taxi runway.

Then the tugboats gave a parting whistle and fell back. Without visible effort the ship pushed its broad chest into the oncoming water, lifted it up in waves, split it, and twisted out a white wake.

Cap 1st Rank V. Patrushev, commanding officer of the ship, threw a backward glance from the conning bridge. The crew was leaving base in a good mood, full of hopes for successful performance of the combat training mission. It appeared that the low hills were bowing to the submariners as they left.

"Comrade Commander!" the watch officer broke the silence. "Time to turn on course, . . . degrees"

Viktor Vasil'yevich looked at the right bank and then the left: "It's still a little early."

The rear admiral standing alongside, who was to be in charge of the upcoming fire exercise, smiled slightly: "What is that, Viktor Vasil'yevich, your commanding officer's marks?"

You will not find an explanation of the term "commander's marks" in any naval reference or dictionary. The term was conceived and put into circulation by someone in a naval unit, and it is used only among submarine captains. But all the same, what kind of special marks are these, if the captain sometimes relies on them more than on the navigator's calculations?

Having gone through the narrows dozens of times Captain 1st Rank Patrushev has done more than just memorize the position of the leading marks and other shore navigation equipment. He has developed, so to speak, his own personal leading

marks which enable him to carry out a maneuver with maximum precision. They have developed with time and experience. But he discovered the most important "guiding mark" in his life at a time when he did not even know the word at all.

When he was a boy of 17 Viktor Patrushev already knew for sure what he wanted to achieve in life: first be a naval officer, and then a submarine captain. The line connecting these two goals became his leading mark for many years and he would not allow himself to deviate from it.

There were no road signs for him; no member of the Patrushev family was a professional military man. He simply grew up by the sea and watched the navy ships sailing in and out. Sometimes he would imagine himself in the place of the man, barely visible from shore, standing watch in the fairwater of a submarine. When he relates this Captain 1st Rank Patrushev smiles slightly in embarrassment, as if to say: I know this doesn't sound very likely, but what can you do — that is how it was.

If you consider that ship captain is the summit of the pyramid that the boy created for himself, Patrushev laid the first stone in its foundation by serving for a year as a seaman on a diesel submarine. Then came school. It sparkled briefly like the gold imprint of the school name on the band of his sailor's cap. But that is only the way it seems to Viktor Vasil'yevich today. To cadet Patrushev, a conscientious student, it seemed that he was like a reactor, stockpiling nuclear fuel. Sifting through mountains of ore piece by piece one accumulates the knowledge without which it is impossible to work as a ship's officer, and this is a great accomplishment in life.

He was assigned to the Northern Fleet, and as he wanted, to a submarine. Suddenly a hitch occurred in his personal plans. When he arrived in the unit Patrushev learned that his crew was out to sea and would not be returning soon. Headquarters suggested that he spend the time as the commanding officer of a department on a mother ship. Viktor readily agreed. He did not know that he would "pass the time there" for two and one-half years.

During this time it would seem that he could have become accustomed to his new position. But Viktor Patrushev did not give up his earlier hopes. Next he became commanding officer of a torpedo department on a submarine, and then second officer of the ship. This appointment opened up the road to his cherished, principal objective. But Captain-Lieutenant Patrushev understood that it was still a long way to ship captain. He still had a great deal to learn, perhaps above all to construct his relations with the men according to party and military principles.

Once Patrushev had to serve as acting ship captain for a time. And during an accident alert he caught one of the officers resting peacefully in the wardroom. It was his best friend, a group commander. Suppressing any uncertainty in himself, Viktor Vasil'yevich immediately reprimanded his subordinate. And whereas before this incident some of the officers sometimes, for old times sake, permitted themselves to take liberties in relation to the second officer in work situations, which he could not always find the strength to oppose, now everything fell into place. But the main thing was that Patrushev himself realized where

the line is between friendship and work. His comrade also understood this. Although some expected otherwise, their friendship did not cool off.

The suggestion that he accept the position of executive officer on the nuclear-powered submarine that was at that time the best in the unit was completely unexpected. Viktor Vasil'yevich simply did not consider himself ready for such an assignment. But it was made. Captain 2nd Rank Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, Petelin, captain of the nuclear sub, immediately noticed a certain lack of confidence in his executive officer.

"Tomorrow I will conduct ship preparations for battle and sailing, and you observe carefully. Next time you will operate independently."

The new executive officer practically followed on the ship captain's heels with notebook and pencil in hand. But on the next day he won praise for his independent action.

But this was just the beginning. Under the captain's direction Patrushev learned to tie up at dock, cast off from dock, control the ship at sea, and use its weapons. Captain 2nd Rank-Engineer Andrey Petrovich Nosov, head of the engineering department, was his constant assistant in studying the design of the sub. The executive officer received vigorous help from everyone; even his subordinates did a great deal to help in his development.

Captain 2nd Rank Petelin gave him instructive lessons not just in tactics, but also in tact. Whereas in officer training the captain considered tactical skill paramount, he believed the main thing in the art of indoctrination is a tactful, strict but friendly attitude toward the men. This was probably a trait inherited by the son of the famous Soviet nuclear submarine captain Vice Admiral (Reserve) Aleksandr Ivanovich Petelin, who won the title Hero of the Soviet Union for his cruise to the north pole in 1962.

Patrushev was often annoyed at the captain, especially at first, when he would firmly hold back his ardor. This was mostly when the executive officer tried to achieve his objective by severe measures.

"Just wait a bit," Petelin would stop him. "It is the easiest thing in the world to shoot from the hip. But first you should carefully study the matter and find the causes of the problems, how much the men are to blame."

It was not easy for Patrushev to overcome his ardent extremism. But finally he understood that straight lines are the exception in the geometry of life, and also that the heart of a leader is not a tightly buttoned uniform jacket. If your subordinates see this, it is much simpler to achieve complete mutual understanding with them. He came to understand this while he was an executive officer, and he began to feel it when he was already the captain of a nuclear-powered guided missile submarine.

He had just taken his post when the ship was given the mission of going to sea to perform a combat training mission. In view of the commanding officer's newness, a more experienced officer from the neighboring ship was sent with him.

Patrushev kept a cautious eye on the captain 1st rank, but the more experienced man did not interfere in anything, particularly because the crew worked irreproachably. But after performance of the mission when the ship was entering the narrows a heavy snow storm struck suddenly. The ship had not yet managed to spot the incoming mark.

"Navigation officer, do you see the light?" Patrushev shouted to the head of the navigation department, although he was standing next to him on the bridge.

"No, sir," the chief answered grimly. In the pitch darkness the ship captain gave the order to stop the engines. Here for the first time the voice of the captain 1st rank, who was also there, rang out: "Viktor Vasil'yevich, I suggest that we not lose time. Let's set our course at . . . degrees and proceed very slowly."

When the storm withdrew and visibility was restored they found that the ship had entered the narrows exactly on the mark.

Patrushev was upset, blaming his mistake on lack of self control, and he expected some unpleasant comments from the senior officer. But it appeared that the captain 1st rank had already forgotten his intervention. Nor did he mention the young captain's confusion later. Not only did this help the touchy Patrushev get through an unpleasant episode more easily; it also led to deep thinking about the subtleties of mutual relations and their effectiveness. Since that time Viktor Vasil'yevich has been very careful with everything relating to the self-confidence of his subordinates.

The captain 1st rank helped Patrushev in many ways. Nonetheless, no matter what you say, a nuclear-powered guided missile submarine has the ability to confuse people with its great size and complexity. After all, every one understands that it is by no means the final "rivet" in our Homeland's nuclear missile shield. And even officers who seem to be accustomed to it sometimes experience a temporary timidity when assigned to a new, more important post.

Cap 3rd Rank A. Ovcharenko, Patrushev's current executive officer, did not escape it. After Ovcharenko was appointed at first the captain observed a constraint, an attitude of looking over his shoulder and waiting for suggestions, which was unexpected. He saw it particularly in controlling the ship. And at the same time the executive officer did not observe the practical work of the ship's captain carefully and seemed to be lacking knowledge of the fundamental methodological recommendations. It appeared that the officer had an incorrect internal orientation, an improper attitude.

Once while re-secur ing the moorings Captain 1st Rank Patrushev surprised his executive officer by suggesting that he carry out the maneuver independently. The captain 3rd rank was very hesitant at first, but then, glancing back at the captain now and then, he began issuing orders.

Patrushev could not help noticing the executive officer's mistakes, and there were quite a few of them. By the end of the re-secur ing procedure Ovcharenko himself understood this, and he was ready for a thorough and painful review. But the captain decided that a review would not be useful.

"Observe my work more carefully," was the only advice he gave to the executive officer.

And it seems that the lesson, as they say, sank in. Captain 3rd Rank Ovcharenko has now been authorized for independent control of the ship and stands command watch with confidence. And perhaps the time is not far off when the silver submarine, the insignia which Ovcharenko wears on his chest, will be launched on an independent voyage. In the wake of those who showed him the commander's marks.

Perhaps this mark promises different things to different officers, but one thing is always true: it is hard work, an enormous job, and one that does not advertise itself in eye-catching titles of newspaper and journal articles. The captains do not mind; that is how it should be. And although they do not produce material goods, they are protecting a great good, the security of their native land, peace on earth. This is a cause to which one can devote one's life.

. . . As always, the crew was well prepared for the missile fire exercise to which the ship was sailing. But the ocean is always the ocean, even if it is covered by ice. And it was already the third day that the missile submarine, sailing under thick ice fields, had been unable to find an appropriate polynya for surfacing.

The rear admiral-fire exercise director called in the ship captain.

"Well, Viktor Vasil'yevich, are you lucky or not?" he asked Patrushev with a smile that, you could feel, did not come easily. "Where do we go now?"

Viktor Vasil'yevich leaned over the map once more. The ocean is huge and there are many alternatives, but all you need is one, the right one. And you cannot guess it; it must be decided by reasoning, even if there is practically nothing to weigh in the balance.

"Perhaps this is the only way out," the captain said, carefully touching the point of the pencil to the map.

The rear admiral smiled, more calmly and freely.

Just a few hours later the submarine surfaced and fired its missile into the Arctic sky. And back at base they began preparing the band to meet them and the traditional pig to roast. The rear workers were not afraid of "jumping the gun." They provided the support for the submariners and they also smelled success. In fact, this fire exercise won the crew of the submarine the right to be called the best in the Navy for missile training.

Since that time communist Captain 1st Rank Patrushev has worn the ribbon of the Order of the Red Banner on his ribbon bar. And the best ships in the Northern Fleet are still measured against the nuclear-powered submarine which he commands.

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DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

REPUBLIC DOSAAF CC CHAIRMEN DISCUSS LOCAL WORKS

Moscow ZA RULEM in Russian No 12, Dec 82 (signed to press 28 Oct 82) pp 5-7

[Article by M. Ukhanov, Ukrainian SSR DOSAAF CC deputy chairman; Akhmedzhan Mukhamedzhanovich Khodzhibayev, Uzbek SSR DOSAAF CC chairman; Bagadurbek Byatasovich Baytasov, Kazakh SSR DOSAAF CC chairman; Ibragim Seyfullayevich Akhmedov, Azerbaijan SSR DOSAAF CC chairman; and A. Pallase, Estonian SSR DOSAAF CC chairman: "Ready to Defend the Motherland"]

[Text] A defense society--today's DOSAAF--was born as the brainchild of the October Revolution and its beginning leads from Leninist universal military training. V.I. Lenin considered the creation of a powerful army and a vast calling of the working masses for building the military to be the most important conditions for strengthening the Soviet republic. In his report "On War and Peace" at the Seventh Party Congress, Vladimir Il'ich proclaimed: "Our slogan must be one--to learn military science in the true manner."

On 22 April 1918 the VTsIK [All-Russian Central Executive Committee] adopted a decree on the universal military training of workers who were playing a large role in strengthening the defense of the young Soviet state and in creating the powerful Red Army. Thousands and thousands of workers, the poorest peasants of various nationalities, completed universal military training and fought heroically at the fronts of the civil war defending the achievements of the socialist revolution.

Under the conditions of peaceful creation our party developed the Leninist ideas of calling the broad masses toward building the military and toward becoming proficient in military science. People of the older generation remember well Osoaviakhim [Society for Assistance to the Defense, Aviation and Chemical Construction of the USSR], the successor of universal military training and the predecessor of DOSAAF. By 1941 it numbered 13 million persons. And so when the treacherous enemy attacked our motherland, the pupils of Osaviakhim, ideologically and physically seasoned, trained and taught, stood in the first ranks of its defenders. The contribution of the defense society to the victory over fascism was valued highly by the party and the state. In 1947 it was awarded the Order of the Red Banner.

The USSR DOSAAF, as a single patriotic organization embracing the population of all the union republics, was formed on 20 August 1951 when DOSARM [All-Union Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army of the USSR], DOSAV [All-Union

Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Air Force of the USSR] and DOSFLOT [All-Union Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Navy of the USSR] were merged together. Uniting more than 100 million people, today this is one of the most popular public organizations in the country. The defense society has grown and become materially stronger. Let's cite just two figures: for the 10th Five-Year Plan more than 333 million rubles were invested in capital construction--almost nine times more than in the 1961-1965 period. Technical equipping of training organizations has grown immeasurably.

In 1977 the USSR DOSAAF, successfully performing mass-defense work in combination with patriotic and international indoctrination, was awarded the Order of Lenin.

Our DOSAAF will be coming well-armed with accumulated experience for its 9th all-union congress which will be held in mid-February, 1983. A vast network of vehicle, technical and combined technical schools have been created in the country. In 1982, 2.1 million specialists were trained for the national economy. Just for the past five years, the defense organization has given the country 7.7 million drivers. For this same period Soviet sports have added from the ranks of DOSAAF 7,714 masters of sport and 326 masters of sport of international class, and 22.5 million rated athletes were trained.

The experience of leading DOSAAF collectives in all fraternal republics is regularly illustrated in the magazine. On these pages we offer brief articles from the heads of five republic organizations--the Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan and Estonia.

M. Ukhanov, Ukrainian SSR DOSAAF CC deputy chairman:

Our state will arrive at its historical anniversary at the prime of its strength and on the wave of powerful nationwide patriotic enthusiasm. And so together with all the republics the Soviet Ukraine is reporting to the multinational motherland concerning new labor accomplishments and victories.

These days we DOSAAF members from the Ukraine also are summing up that which was accomplished. Fifty-five years ago Osoaviakhim, the predecessor of today's DOSAAF, was created in our republic. And already by 1934 the members of Osoaviakhim in the Ukraine, united in 21,773 cells, numbered 2.18 million. At this time the famous initiative "a minimum of military-technical knowledge to each Komsomol member," which caught on around the entire country, was born here. In August, 1939 the tractor operators from the Kul'kovka MTS [machine and tractor station] came out with a new initiative--to create reserve tank crews in each MTS and in each sovkhoz and tractor team. A massive movement began also to become proficient in the skill of driving tracked vehicles so essential to the defenders of the motherland.

On the eve of the war the detachment of Osoaviakhim members from the Ukraine was comprised of 3 million persons. So when the enemy attacked our motherland, hundreds of thousands of patriots and pupils of the defense society went to the front to perform their filial duty.

Today the Ukraine DOSAAF organization, which adopted the better features of Osoaviakhim, has grown immeasurably and become stronger. Just for the last two years, 131 capital construction objectives were introduced in the republic. This includes also 1 vehicle school, 6 military-technical instruction clubhouses, 4 STK [technical sports club] buildings, 2 dormitories, 21 equipped garages, and 11 technical servicing points. The classrooms of our schools have available everything necessary for successful instruction of drivers. Movie equipment, electrically wired benches, and technical means of instruction are absolutely everywhere. Their vehicle courses meet the strictest requirements of the commissions: 62 percent received an evaluation of "excellent" and 19 percent "good."

In the vanguard of competing instructional organizations are the Zhitomir, Dneprodzerzhinsk, Artemovsk, Rovenskiy, Lutsk, Zhdanov, and Yevpatoriya vehicle schools; the Khar'kov, Simferopol', and Belotserkov combined technical schools. The remaining ones follow the example of the leaders. This also has allowed us to reconsider the high responsibilities taken earlier to train 434,000 specialists for the national economy, including 6,840 mechanized equipment operators for agriculture. We estimate that they will also be exceeded.

A Khodzhibayev, Uzbek SSR DOSAAF CC chairman:

Having joined in the all-union socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and striving worthily to celebrate the 9th congress of the defense society, DOSAAF members from Uzbekistan selected high objectives for themselves.

Thus by the end of 1982 we decided to strive for the creation of DOSAAF primary organizations in 98.2 percent of all labor and training collectives, for 99.9 percent of republic Komsomol members to become members of the society, and for the scope of membership in DOSAAF on the whole by republic to be not less than 96.4 percent of the entire adult population and student youth.

We intend to fulfill the annual training plan for national economy specialists by 120 percent. These percentages are established essentially as a result of a training increase in the purely mechanized equipment specialties: tractor drivers, combine operators, and cotton picker operators. This is the contribution of the republic DOSAAF in fulfilling the food program.

Simultaneously with expanding the scope we want to raise significantly the quality of instruction and to strive for not less than 71 percent excellent evaluations and 25 percent evaluations when taking examinations.

It is clear that such intense responsibilities could be taken only after creating actual prerequisites for their accomplishment. And quite a lot was done here for the last five-year plan and especially for the last two years. New technical sports clubs were constructed in Tashkent and in Bukhara Oblast, and vehicle courses were created and redesigned in the Andizhan, Samarkand and Bukhara combined technical schools and in the Fergana, Keles and Kattakurgan vehicle schools. Particular attention was paid to equipping the vehicle courses with facilities for signalling and for introducing obstacles which appear unexpectedly.

We understand very well that people whom they trust to instruct us must also master the topical lessons of international indoctrination because a person who has a weapon or military equipment in his hands is not only obliged to know how to use those others, but also to be politically literate and to understand well whom and what he must protect at the time of danger. And therefore in schools and clubs systematic meetings are conducted with soldiers, war veterans, and labor and battle heroes. Active contact is maintained with the republic society "Znaniye."

Universal instruction in the Russian language in a section of the schedule according to a 50-hour program was introduced in our schools, because without a sound knowledge of this, indeed public language, it would be difficult for our pupils to master the professions perfectly and to become rapidly assimilated into the rhythm of military service.

The Uzbek republic DOSAAF organization is on the rise. We do not doubt for a minute that the responsibilities we have taken will be accomplished.

B. Baytasov, Kazakh SSR DOSAAF CC chairman:

The defense organization in each union republic has, of course, its own history and its own memorable landmarks. During the war years Kazakhstan sent 1.2 million persons to the front, including two-thirds of its communists. Many of them went through the Osaviansk school. The beginning of the assimilation of the virgin lands became a bright page for us. It is possible to say without exaggeration that precisely then DOSAAF in Kazakhstan was born for a second time. And as early as 1958 the republic organization reported to the Fourth USSR DOSAAF Congress that 110,000 specialists--drivers, tractor operators and combine operators--were trained. Since then it has been on the march all the time. Just for the last two years we opened 17 technical sports clubs mainly in the rural and truly virgin land oblasts--Kokchetav, Turgay, Karaganda, Dzhambul and others. Today we have already 12 dormitories in which we can provide for cadets arriving for training from remote villages.

If we try to evaluate our material-technical base, then only one qualitative list, which is by no means complete, can say a great deal: more than 70 vehicle courses, approximately 40 training classrooms, hundreds of movie and slide projectors and tape recorders, tens of hundreds of electrically wired benches and many many others.

Just in this year proceeding towards the jubilee, republic DOSAAF members took high responsibilities: to train not less than 81,500 drivers and 2,000 mechanized equipment operators for the national economy.

Approaching the 9th DOSAAF All-Union Congress, the better collectives are striving to note yet one more achievement: not to allow one highway-vehicle accident this year. We have this kind of experience: Kzyl-Orda, Aktyubinsk, Semipalatinsk and several other oblasts long ago demonstrated that it is entirely within our powers to drive and train without a DTP [highway-vehicle accident]. Our efforts now are aimed at making their experience the property of others.

The defense organization of Kazakhstan welcomes the public jubilee and USSR DOSAAF congress full of enthusiasm and with a fervent desire to do as much as possible for the beloved motherland.

I. Akhmedov, Azerbaijan SSR DOSAAF CC chairman:

Today in Azerbaijan DOSAAF is more than 8,000 primary organizations uniting 94.7 percent of the adult population, more than 212,000 technical specialists trained just this year for the national economy, and 44 technical sports with 32 types of technical and applied military sports in which over 800,000 persons are engaged.

At the 30th Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress, G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the republic communist party central committee noted: "We have accumulated quite a lot of experience in military-patriotic indoctrination and strengthened the propagandizing of military traditions of the Soviet people and workers in the republic. DOSAAF in the Azerbaijan SSR has activated its operation." This high evaluation imparts new strength to us. But it also commits us to a great deal. Striving to justify the confidence of the party and the people, the DOSAAF organization is successively expanding its sphere of activities and improving the material base.

New school buildings and military-technical clubhouses are being built in Kirovabad, Sumgait, Sabirabad, Khachmas, Ali-Bayramly, and they are getting accustomed to living in such a clubhouse in Lenkoran'; the vehicle courses in Baku and the settlement of Gyuzdek are being redesigned; and hundreds of classrooms are being fitted with new equipment. And all this is reflected in results: in 1981 the quality of instruction was evaluated by the commission as "good;" and this year the title of model school was conferred upon yet another vehicle school, the one in Nakhichevan.

Representatives of more than 100 nationalities live and work shoulder to shoulder in our republic. We have always attached and continue to attach the most serious importance to work for the international indoctrination of DOSAAF members. Reviews of movie films and meetings with interesting people, seminars and discussions, lectures and applied science conferences, pathfinder activities and the adoption of veterans and disabled persons from the war are used in this work. Just during recent years with the direct participation of DOSSAF members, 435 monuments and obelisks were erected and approximately 3,000 museums and rooms of military and labor glory were opened.

Celebrating the jubilee of the Land of Soviets and the ninth congress of the defense society, DOSAAF members from Azerbaijan are fully determined to multiply their activities directed at strengthening the defensive capacity of the country.

A. Pallase, Estonian SSR DOSAAF CC chairman:

Estonia is one of the youngest in the friendly family of Soviet republics. It was only in 1940 that freedom came to our land. In all a year passed and the

treacherous attack by fascist Germany again interrupted the peaceful development of the republic. Losses inflicted upon Estonia by the war are calculated at the monstrous figure of 16 billion rubles. However it is better to measure the path traversed by Soviet Estonia during the postwar period not by years, but by its successes in socialist construction. And in these successes there is a portion which was contributed by the members of DOSAAF, one of the mass public organizations of the republic.

Today every third driver working in Estonia's national economy is a graduate of a DOSAAF school or courses. Every draftee entering the army with a driver's license is a pupil of the defense society's instructional organization.

At the present, DOSAAF in Estonia is experiencing the momentum of a new and substantial renewal of the material base. Repair shops, a technical control point and instructional classroom accommodations for a technical school were recently made operational in Viru. Construction has begun on an instructional complex for the Kokhtla-Yarve vehicle school and a newly designed complex at an estimated cost of 1.4 million rubles was approved for Tallinn. A modern vehicle course was constructed in Pyarnu and construction will begin next year on a dormitory. Of course all this will make it possible to raise the quality of instruction and to improve educational work.

We attach particular importance to the questions of patriotic and international indoctrination. Meetings with veterans of the Great Patriotic War and with members of the army and navy are planned and conducted. Thus in the Tallinn vehicle school cadets of every course frequently visit museums and memorable places. During this spring cadets from another vehicle school met with veterans of the twice-decorated Red Banner Novorossiysk air division which was assembled for its flight rally. I would like to make note of the contribution which Eduard Yanovich Poome, deputy chief of the Vyruskiy technical school for training-indoctrination work and a veteran of the Great Patriotic War, is making to the matter of indoctrination. In 1981 the successes of Leopol'd Eduardovich Karul, a former teacher in this very school and now a master of practical instruction, in training and indoctrination work were noted with the "For Valiant Labor" medal.

Our international contacts are being strengthened. In December of last year and in March of this year a delegation of defense society activists from Sol'nok Oblast in the VNR [Hungarian People's Republic] met with cadets of the Tallinn training organization. In July of this year a delegation from the Estonian DOSAAF visited in Hungary where it familiarized itself with the training of youth for army service. Such encounters mutually enrich us and serve the common cause of strengthening the fraternal friendship between peoples.

The jubilee of the country is our common holiday and a rigorous examination. So even more tenacious labor for the good of the motherland will become our gift to this national celebration and to the forthcoming 9th DOSAAF All-Union Congress.

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DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

CHAIRMAN MOSCOW CITY DOSAAF COMMENTS ON TRAINING RESULTS

Moscow KRYL'YA RODINY in Russian No 1, Jan 83 (signed to press 13 Dec 82)
pp 4-5

[Article by D. Kuznetsov, chairman of the Moscow City DOSAAF Committee: "In Critically Assessing What Has Been Achieved"]

[Text] Over the years since the 8th All-Union DOSAAF Congress, the Moscow City DOSAAF Organization, under the leadership of the party and soviet bodies, has increased its activities. The military patriotic and mass defense work has become more concrete and effective and the quality of preparing the youth for serving in the USSR Armed Forces has been improved.

In 1982, more than 40,000 specialists of the mass technical professions were trained in the clubs and courses. Greater attention was paid to the technical and paramilitary types of sports. Over 1.5 million DOSAAF members participated in various competitions.

For 6 years running, the Moscow Defense Organization has held the first places among the oblasts, krays and autonomous republics of the RSFSR for the results of the All-Union Socialist Competition and has received the challenge Red Banners of the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee and the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee.

The Moscow air clubs which were organized at the beginning of the 1930's are continuing their glorious traditions. They at present are the forge for the training of pilots, parachutists, glider flyers and aircraft model makers. During the years of the Great Patriotic War, more than 100 graduates of the air clubs received the high title of Hero of the Soviet Union for courage and valor.

The future Soviet pilot-cosmonauts V. Volkov, V. Bykovskiy and S. Savitskaya, the leading Soviet air sportsmen such as the glider flyers O. Pasechnik and Yu. Kuznetsov, the helicopter pilot T. Yegorkina and the parachutist N. Sereyeva started their path into the skies, into aviation sports and space at the club airfields. Hundreds of graduates from the Moscow air clubs are now serving worthily in the ranks of the Armed Forces.

For many years, the Moscow air clubs have operated without any accidents, in successfully carrying out the assumed obligations of training the sportsmen. At the center of attention is the indoctrination of each student as a true patriot of his motherland. The study of Lenin's legacy on the defense of the socialist fatherland, lectures and political information on the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and Soviet state and the propagandizing of the revolutionary, military and labor traditions of the party, the people and the Armed Forces are all aimed at this. Frequent guests at the clubs are the veterans of the party and labor, the participants of the Great Patriotic War, aviation veterans and leading sportsmen.

From where do the air clubs draw their reserves? For example, let us take the Moscow City Air Model Club. Six years ago it limited itself to working only with young people studying at the school. The results generally speaking were not bad. The club teams each year won good places at the major competitions. But these indicators were maintained only by a small group of sportsmen. But what happened if you went to the primary organizations? What happened if you went to the schools, VUZes and plants and sought out and trained reserves there? This idea was advanced by the young club chief V. Burtsev. They set to work energetically. In discovering the most gifted, in 1982, the club trained 3-fold more rated athletes, masters of sports and candidate masters of sports than 5 years ago. Its graduates N. Zhuravlev, V. Bulatnikov, S. Shelkalin, A. Rafa, V. Khokhlov, Yu. Firsov and S. Il'in distinguished themselves at last year's all-Union competitions. They all became interested in aircraft modeling in the DOSAAF school collectives.

What a primary organization is capable of can be seen from the example of such a "nonaviation" collective as the Moscow Motor Vehicle Plant imeni A. I. Likachev [ZIL]. Here they have long fostered motor vehicle and motorcycle types of sports. This is natural. But at the ZIL, there are also flying enthusiasts. Here they decided to organize a section for hang-gliding. The idea took hold. The initiative of the enthusiasts was supported by the party committee and the Komsomol and trade union organizations. The DOSAAF activists M. Karpenko, P. Gol'yanov and A. Savel'yev had much to do. They started from the rudiments as they had to train instructors, be concerned with equipment and space for holding the exercises. At present, more than 20 sportsmen are training in the hang-gliding section and they are entering competitions. At the ZIL there is also aircraft and missile modeling sections. These are led by one of the veterans of aircraft model making I. Kashirin. He works enthusiastically with the youth. His assistant is the volunteer instructor from the city aircraft modeling club, the candidate master of sports P. Gribachev. Many of yesterday's members of the circle are now civil pilots, students in the aviation institutes and technical schools and experienced sportsmen.

Extensive and beneficial work is being carried out by the section for hang-gliding in the primary organization of the Nuclear Energy Institute imeni I. V. Kuchatov where the chairman of the DOSAAF committee is A. Toropov. In a number of rayons such as Pervomayskiy, Krasnogvardeyskiy and others they have organized "Paratrooper" and "Young Cosmonauts" clubs.

Unfortunately, far from everything has been done to broadly attract the juveniles and school children to the sections and circles. Moscow has more than a

thousand general education schools, but in a number of them circles have not yet been organized. The state of affairs is not good in Zheleznodorozhnyy and Krasnopresnenskiy rayons. This work has been poorly organized in certain vocational-technical schools.

The youth glider school in Sverdlovskiy Rayon of Moscow has trained a large reserve for our air clubs. The school has existed for over 20 years. Several thousand juveniles and school children here learn the art of flying the BRO-11 glider. However, one school for such a large city as Moscow is insufficient. It is hard to satisfy the desire of all the juveniles, young men and women to sit at the controls of a helicopter and airplane, to rise over the clouds in a glider and learn to build and fly model aircraft.

In our view, aircraft model making merits more attention than is presently given it. A school classroom or a club at a place of residence, if the desire is there, can always be turned into a laboratory of rudimentary aviation.

In analyzing the activities of the primary organizations and air clubs from the standpoint of today, one can clearly see how unevenly they still operate. And their results at times vary. Let us take the same air clubs.

For more than a year, the Third Moscow Air Club has held a leading place not only in the capital, but also among the nation's air clubs. What distinguishes this collective from the others? Primarily organization and order, a high level of flight, parachuting and sports work and the presence of large reserves for the further development of the sport.

Here great attention is paid to equipping the classrooms and trainer areas. Many instruments and devices have been made by the hands of the pilots, instructors, sportsmen, engineers and technicians. A mock-up of an airfield and a dummy parachutist with colored lights showing the procedure for inspecting the sportsmen before loading in the aircraft and much else aid in training the youth and in preventing potential accidents.

But of course the main thing is the great attention given by the club collective to developing mass sports. The ties of the club with the primary organizations are constantly being strengthened and the personnel of volunteer instructors and sections is growing.

The club council has done significant work. It examines the questions related to further improving the indoctrination of the youth, raising sports achievements and improving the training facilities. It analyzes the growth of mass participation and much else. The leading sportsmen Ye. Kraynova, A. Kachan, L. Shcheneva, O. Dronchenko, G. Alekseyev and O. Chernyshenko are very active in carrying out the club's tasks. Thus, Yelena Kraynova conducts exercises with the students of the Vocational-Technical School No 36. Last year, in the summer a group of amateur parachutists from the school made their first parachute jumps.

Successes in flight and parachute work have also been achieved by the Air Sports Club of the Moscow Aviation Institute imeni S. Ordzhonikidze (chief, V. Lar'kin). In 1982, the club's sportsmen made more than 6,000 parachute jumps.

As we can see, the coaches, instructors and leading sportsmen from the clubs have picked up on the initiative "Masters in the Labor Collectives!" This is one of the conditions for success.

In analyzing the results of the work and in critically assessing what has been achieved, we are perfectly aware that the city DOSAAF committee has still not done everything to improve the activities of the committees and air clubs. The Second Air Club (chief, V. Alekseyev) has significantly reduced its indicators in sports work. The sportsmen made a poor showing at the USSR Championship for Aerobatics and the glider flyers have not excelled. Here they are not concerned with the young reserves. The former deputy club chief for political indoctrination A. Ionov had little influence on the state of affairs. All of this led to a situation where the club had violations of discipline and preflight procedures.

The DOSAAF city committee strictly punished the guilty parties. This bitter experience has taught us to more thoroughly investigate the state of affairs in the aviation organizations and to indoctrinate not only the trainees, but primarily the indoctrinators. It is essential to see to it that each instructor be an example for those whom he is to teach to fly and parachute.

In approaching the Ninth USSR DOSAAF Congress, the city committee has outlined specific measures to raise the level of activities in the primary organizations, the rayon DOSAAF committees and air clubs and to further improve all military-patriotic work. We see in this the guarantee for success in carrying out the great tasks which have been entrusted to the Moscow DOSAAF organization.

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DOSAAF AND MILITARY COMMISSARIATS

SEVENTH TURKMEN SSR DOOSAAF CONGRESS HELD

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 12 Jan 83 p 1

[Article: "They are Developing Patriots of the Motherland"]

[Text] Ashkhabad, 11 Jan (TURKMENINFORM)--Having gone through an excellent school of military-patriotic and physical indoctrination in the DOSAAF of Turkmenistan, thousands of the republic's boys and girls are standing a combat and labor watch on the ground, in the sky and on the water.

Today Defense Society activists--toilers of agriculture and industrial enterprises, parachutists, radio operators, masters of motorcycle and automobile sport, pilots and specialists of naval professions, and representatives of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations--have gathered in Ashkhabad for the 7th DOSAAF Congress of Turkmenistan.

In the presidium are members of the bureau of the CC CP of Turkmenistan Ch. S. Karryyev, A. I. Rachkov, N. V. Makarkin and M. G. Shmidt; representatives of ministries and departments; DOSAAF veterans; and persons foremost in production.

An honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU CC Politburo is elected unanimously.

"A grand path has been covered during the five-year plan period by the republic's DOSAAF--one of the numerous detachments of the USSR's Defense Society," said Second Secretary of the CC CP of Turkmenistan A. I. Rachkov to those gathered. "And each year attests to the significant deeds of almost a million-person army of DOSAAF members in indoctrinating the growing generation and preparing the youth for service in the Soviet Army and Navy, as well as in developing applied military sports. The Defense Society of the Turkmen SSR has become a perceptible force in accomplishing important sociopolitical and national economic tasks."

Rachkov presented a welcoming letter from the CC CP of Turkmenistan to the 7th DOSAAF Congress of the Turkmen SSR.

The agenda included an account of the works of the republic DOSAAF CC and auditing commission, and elections of a new CC and of delegates for the 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress.

Maj Gen A. Rozyyev, chairman of the republic DOSAAF CC, gave the accountability report. The briefer and those who spoke during the discussion period noted that much work is being done in the Society's sections and clubs to indoctrinate patriots of the Motherland. All of them are going through a school of physical conditioning and improvement and are gaining the firm knowledge needed for labor and military specialties. During the accountability period the republic prepared more than 150,000 specialists for the national economy.

There was an increase in the qualifications and methods proficiency of instructors and masters of production training, an improvement in the organization of the training process in the Society's subunits, and a reinforcement of the training facility. Lecture bureaus of draft-age youth, clubs of future soldiers and universities of military-patriotic indoctrination have become widespread. No small assistance here is given by the commanders and political officers of units and subunits of the Red Banner Turkestan Military District and the Red Banner Central Asian Border Guard District.

In the period between congresses the arsenal of forms and methods of joint work by the republic DOSAAF and Komsomol was augmented with new and very promising initiatives. These included tours and agitation runs, and evenings and meetings held under the mottos: "No one and nothing is forgotten," "Memorial watch," "Week of revolutionary glory." Each year some 300,000 persons take part in these activities.

At the same time congress participants noted shortcomings in the work of DOSAAF organizations and pointed out ways of remedying them.

Maj Gen B. P. Morozov, chief of a USSR DOSAAF CC directorate, spoke at the congress.

The congress adopted a decree.

Congress participants adopted a letter of greeting to the CPSU CC with great enthusiasm.

New memberships of the Turkestan SSR DOSAAF CC and auditing commissions, and delegates to the 9th All-Union DOSAAF Congress were elected.

Congress delegates laid flowers at the monument to V. I. Lenin, founder of the first socialist state in the world.

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CSO: 1801/217

PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

SOVIET BOOK ON U.S. USE OF 'SURPRISE' IN WAR

PM011033 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Feb 83 First Edition p 2

[Article by Maj Gen I. Lyutov, doctor of military sciences and professor, under the rubric "The Commander's Bookshelf": "Gambling on Surprise"]

[Text] In the interests of further raising our armed forces' combat vigilance under present-day conditions, research into the military-historical experience of the use of the element of surprise in armed struggle by the capitalist countries' armies is acquiring special significance. Thus the book "The Element of Surprise in the Operations of the U.S. Armed Forces" published by the Military Literature Publishing House can be considered a topical and useful work.

The scientific basis of the book's study consists of a large quantity of documentary sources, mainly materials from the U.S. and UK National Archives, as well as a critical analysis of official opuses and other works on military history by foreign authors which reveal the main principles of bourgeois military art including the use of surprise by their armed forces in World War II and in subsequent major local conflicts waged by the U.S. imperialists in Korea and Indochina.

It is clear from the book that the entire history of the United States is one of predatory wars. In so saying it is stressed that the general weakening of world imperialism's positions will not lead to a reduction in the U.S. ruling circles' aggressive aspirations but, on the contrary, is engendering ever-greater adventurism in their policy based on surprise attack against the socialist countries and the open acknowledgement of the feasibility of the first use of nuclear weapons. By means of specific examples it is shown that the element of surprise, as an important principle of the military art, is closely connected with scientific and technical changes in military matters and with the Pentagon's adopted strategic concepts. Several stages can be seen in the evolution of U.S. views of the role and place of the surprise element.

The first stage (1945-1953) reflects to the utmost the essence of the concept then dominant in the United States of "aerial atomic might" or, rather, of "aerial atomic blitzkrieg" directed against the USSR. Its functions was to

* The element of surprise in the operations of the U.S. armed forces. (Vnezapnost V Operatsiyakh Vooruzhennykh Sil Ssha) a collective of authors, under the editorship of M. Kiryan. Military Literature Publishing House, 1982, 528 pages, Rl.60]

Its functions was to substantiate a "preventive war" with the aim of crushing its former ally by means of atomic strikes against its most important economic and political centers. However, the approach to the interpretation of the concept was distinguished by a sizeable proportion of metaphysics since it was formed without taking account of the real military and technical potential of the side against whom the "aerial atomic blitzkrieg" is aimed.

The second stage of the development of U.S. views on questions of the element of surprise (1953 to the beginning of 1960) coincides roughly in time with the period when the concept of "massive retaliation" prevailed in the United States. In essence, the concept amounted to an overt gamble by militarist circles on waging all-out nuclear war against the USSR and other socialist countries. In this stage the surprise element began to be viewed as a factor deciding the course and outcome of the war. It was during those years that the idea of a surprise "preemptive" strike as a manifestation of that same theory of "preventive war" received the broadest dissemination.

But the Soviet Union's successes in the sphere of missile building and the development of missile and thermonuclear weaponry sharply changed the correlation of USSR and U.S. potentials in terms of waging modern warfare. The United States found itself within range of Soviet ICBMS. Thus the "massive retaliation" strategy lost its foundation: namely, monopoly of nuclear weapons and superiority in delivery vehicles.

All this made it necessary to formulate a new stage (from 1960 to the present day) in the development of U.S. views on the role and place of the element of surprise in a future war. It began with the announcement of the "flexible response strategy." Its essential innovation lay in the fact that it stressed local wars. Thus in the U.S. predatory war in Vietnam, which lasted nearly 15 years, conclusions were drawn on the paths and directions for developing U.S. military art. But as is well known, the U.S. warmongers suffered total defeat in that war, and this was "explained away" by Pentagon representatives by the fact that there had allegedly been a violation of the basic principles--of surprise and mass attack--as the means of achieving rapid success with the minimum losses. In this connection, U.S. ruling circles began to reexamine many important aspects of military policy. At the end of the seventies the J. Carter administration adopted the "new nuclear strategy." In essence it amounted to a "limitation" of nuclear war against the USSR and the other socialist countries and the delivery of surprise strikes against military targets alone and was thus proclaimed by bourgeois propaganda as "humane."

In fact, the book notes, the new strategy, like previous ones, is designed to gain world supremacy for U.S. imperialism. The Reagan administration which replaced Carter in 1981, adopted a course of achieving military superiority over the USSR and from the outset strove to provide the "new nuclear strategy" with a broad material base. The U.S. military believes that by using the tremendous power of modern weaponry the U.S. Armed Forces, through a surprise first strike, will be able to overwhelm an enemy, seize the initiative in war and win a rapid campaign.

In recent years the U.S. administration has begun a considerable new buildup of nuclear missiles disseminating at the same time the utterly false myth of the "Soviet threat." It speaks of the possibility of waging "limited," "protracted" and other types of nuclear war while at the same time continuing to adhere to the idea of delivering a first surprise attack against our country.

"But let no one be deluded," as Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in the report "sixty years of the USSR," "we shall never permit our security or the security of our allies to be threatened.... The Soviet Union will do its utmost to ensure a calm and peaceful future for the present and future generations."

The book under review is designed for scientific workers, teachers, propagandists and the entire officers corps of the army and navy.

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